

MID-DAY MEALS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

January 2004

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* This booklet has been prepared by the support group of the “right to food campaign” for circulation at the World Social Forum (Mumbai, January 2004). It presents an initial collection of recent writings on this issue, for information and debate. The views expressed are those of the individual authors.

For further information on the right to food campaign, see the campaign website (www.righttofood.com) or send a line to right2food@yahoo.co.in.

Introduction

On 28 November 2001, the Supreme Court of India passed an order directing all state governments to introduce cooked mid-day meals in primary schools. Since then, like-minded citizens and organisations around the country have been campaigning for the provision of nutritious mid-day meals to all school children. Today, 50 million children are already covered under school meal programmes, and with adequate public pressure, another 50 million are likely to get on board in the near future. However, the quality of mid-day meal programmes needs radical improvement in most states.

Universal, nutritious mid-day meals for children would be an important step towards the right to food. This booklet introduces you to the issue and presents an initial collection of recent documents and writings on mid-day meals.

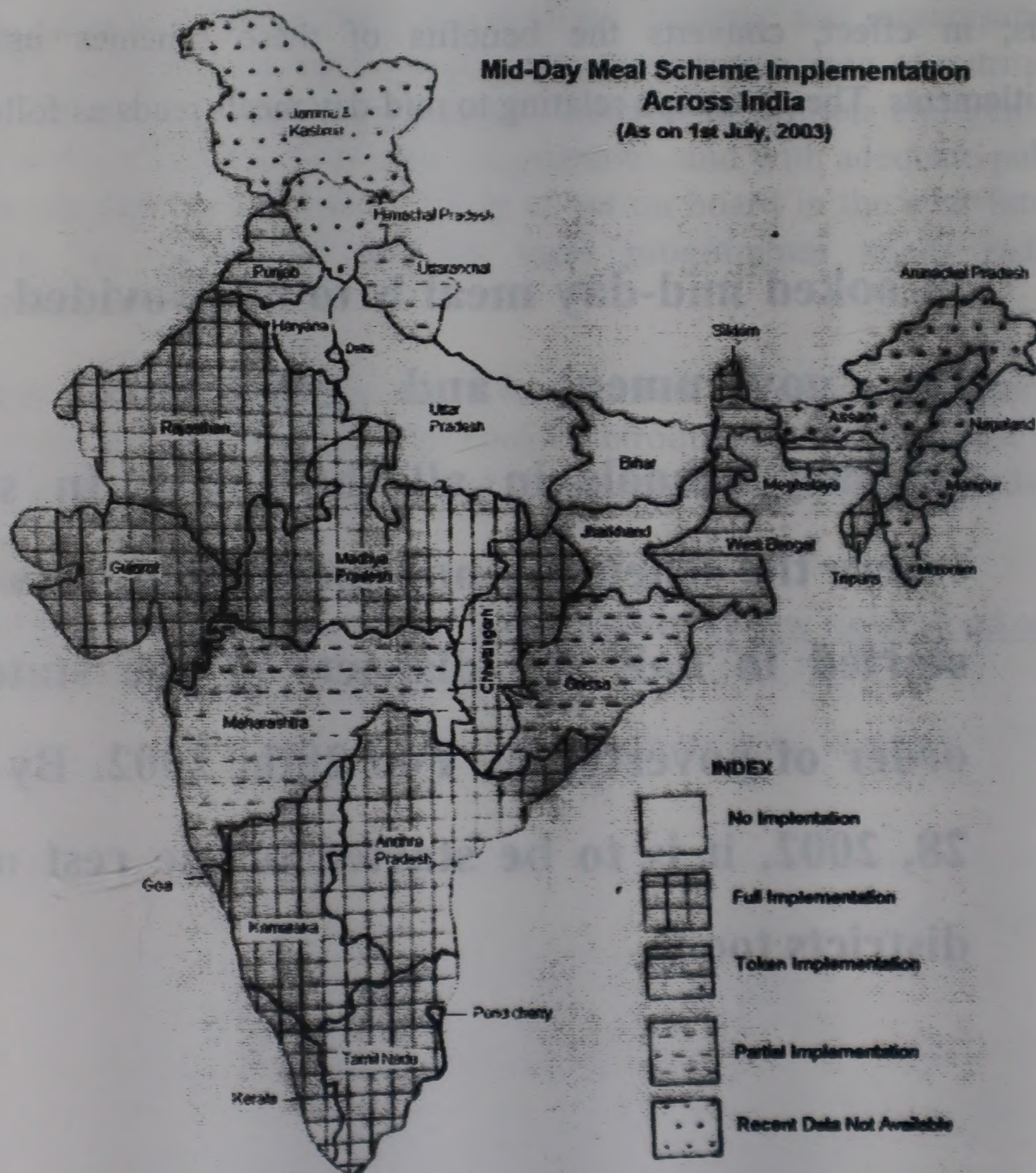
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The Supreme Court Order

In a significant interim order dated 28 November 2001, the Supreme Court issued directions pertaining to 8 food-related schemes sponsored by the central government. Briefly, the order directs the Union and State governments to implement these schemes fully as per official guidelines. This, in effect, converts the benefits of these schemes into legal entitlements. The paragraph relating to mid-day meals reads as follows:

“Cooked mid-day meal is to be provided in all the government and government aided primary schools in all the states. In states, where the scheme is not operational, it is to be started in half the districts of the state (by order of poverty) by Feb 28th, 2002. By May 28, 2002, it is to be started in the rest of the districts too.”

Implementation Status as on 1 July 2003



Strike Against Hunger

Anita Pratap*

MGR was rebuked for it 20 years ago. Now his midday meal-scheme is India's ideal.

German philosopher Arthur Schopenhauer observed: "All truth passes through three stages. First, it is ridiculed. Second, it is violently opposed. Third, it is accepted as being self-evident." In 1982, when Tamil Nadu's legendary chief minister M.G. Ramachandran (MGR) launched his free midday meal scheme for schoolchildren (it cost the state Rs 200 crore), he was initially scorned and attacked. Journalists (me included) criticised MGR for being a vote-catching populist. "Shouldn't he spend money on creating jobs? How would he raise the money? How would he implement this scheme state-wide? How would he ensure hygiene and non-pilferage?" We were full of questions and doubts.

MGR didn't have a love-hate relationship with the press. It was just hate-hate. He didn't bother to answer. He just went ahead and implemented it. As a child, MGR knew what it was to go to bed hungry. It was a terrible experience that he wanted to spare the children of his state. So, ignoring Cassandra-like predictions, he steamrolled ahead with his pet project. Media criticism only got his back up. MGR galvanised the state machinery to translate his dream into reality.

Within weeks, I wrote an article praising the midday meal scheme in Sunday. Amazingly, not only were meals being provided daily, the programme had many spinoffs—teachers said school attendance had risen dramatically. So, not only would Tamil Nadu's children be healthier; more would be educated. But as soon as word spread about the success of the midday meal scheme—which sent MGR's popularity skyrocketing—his opponents got active. Suddenly, children in several schools suffered from food poisoning. Having been impressed with the level of hygiene while reporting the earlier story, I smelt something fishy. I investigated and published my discovery: MGR's opponents were dropping dead lizards

* Originally published in *Outlook*, August 2003.

into the sambar to destroy his popular scheme. But public outrage and greater state vigilance quickly crushed the dirty tricks. Since then, Tamil Nadu's midday meal scheme has been a shining example and 15 years after his death, MGR was vindicated when in 2001 the Supreme Court directed all states to implement this scheme.

Unfortunately, most chief ministers lack the vision, capability and basic humanity to take care of their children. The two worst states are UP and Bihar. A study on midday meal schemes by the Centre for Equity Studies has shown how vital it is to make the free midday meal scheme a national priority. Just as female literacy has many other far-reaching side-benefits such as improving hygiene and ensuring lower birth rates, feeding our poor children has several vital spinoffs, as this study points out. Classroom hunger has declined dramatically. Rural children almost invariably walk to school on an empty stomach. Satiating their hunger in school has improved their concentration—the study found that earlier most children slept in the afternoon due to hunger and exhaustion. Besides, this is the sole meal of the day for many. School enrolment and daily attendance have risen, most importantly among girls. And it's not true that children attend school only for the meal. Post-meal attendance has risen significantly. Even more far-reaching is another side-benefit—caste and class barriers are breaking down for a whole generation of Indian children. They sit, eat and socialise together.

But problems persist in the "laggard states". Hygiene is poor. Education is disrupted because teachers have to substitute as cooks and the classroom as kitchen.

Hostile sarpanches disrupt food supplies. Mean-spirited upper castes oppose free meals for low-caste children. The menu is the same everyday—the hard to digest ghogri, a gruel of boiled wheat in Rajasthan that contributes to indigestion. But all these problems are surmountable. Not only Tamil Nadu, other southern states like Karnataka have shown that with minimal investment but proper commitment, the midday meal scheme can function effectively. An additional makeshift shed becomes a kitchen; destitute widows are hired to cook. In these states, midday meals are hygienic, regular and non-disruptive. The investment required to popularise the scheme isn't crippling—Karnataka spends Re 1 per child per day whereas Rajasthan spends 50 paise. It's not a question of money, it's a matter of priorities. No government can argue it lacks the resources

Untouchable Lunch

to implement this scheme. Bihar spends 4.2 per cent of its gdp—higher than most other states—on education. The question is, how is the money spent?

Only one thing is required to prioritise the midday meal scheme in every state—the chief minister's political will. MGR showed the way and it's for the other recalcitrant CMs to emulate. And if they don't, civil society must make them. Non-implementation isn't merely a matter of incompetence or disinterest, it emblazons a diabolical indifference that shouldn't be tolerated. Surely, a Rabri Devi, who has fed nine children of her own, must know the joy of feeding hungry children. How can she morally retain her job when children in her state are malnourished and even die of hunger, only because they have been born a Bihari?

It's a pity MGR didn't live long enough to draw satisfaction from the Supreme Court order or this recent study that describes the TN meal scheme as "a joy—a living example of what can be achieved when quality safeguards are in place". But, at least, it came within the lifetime of most of MGR's critics! Wherever he is, he must be smiling his famous lopsided smile. Ridicule and criticism have faded away as the proven, multi-faceted merits of the midday meal scheme have become a self-evident truth today.

Untouchable Lunch

Parvathi Menon*

The Karnataka government's mid-day meal scheme for primary school children in all government schools across the State has a troubled start with initial reports of food poisoning, but the greater danger relates to upper-caste opposition to Dalits cooking the food.

Implementation glitches beset the Karnataka government's ambitious mid-day meal programme Akshara Dasoha in its first week. The programme, which has already been running for a year in seven of the State's most backward districts, was extended to the remaining 20 districts on July 1, bringing 33,271 more schools and an additional 30.82 lakh children into its ambit. It provides bisi oota (a hot lunch) to children of Standards I to V in all government schools.

For a scheme of its size, starting problems were perhaps only to be expected. In the long run, however, the popular and widely welcomed scheme that aims at improving both school enrolment and nutrition amongst primary school children must contend with more serious issues. Politically motivated efforts to sabotage the progressive scheme directly or through the mobilisation of upper-caste resistance to it are already seeking to undermine its reach and spread.

The first setback it faced could have proved costly in terms of the erosion of public confidence in the scheme, had it not been for the quick response of several district administrations to the crisis. On the third and fourth days after the scheme was implemented, the media carried reports from Dharwad, Gadag and subsequently Mandya of an alarmingly large number of children taking ill after consuming school lunches. The first report came from Nargund town in Gadag district, where around 100 children from the Government Primary School 2 were reportedly hospitalised. The news spread like wildfire through the town, bringing hundreds of distraught parents to the hospital in search of their children. Some enraged citizens even attacked the Tahsildar's office. The next day, there were similar reports from Navalgund in Dharwad district, where 33 children were reportedly hospitalised, and later from Mandya town, where 124 children were reportedly taken to hospital after eating a contaminated lunch.

* Originally published in *Frontline*, August 2003.

The staff at the Government Higher Primary School in Guthalu, Mandya, told Frontline that in fact no child complained of anything more than a stomach-ache. "When two or three children complained of stomach pain an hour or so after lunch, we took them to hospital just to reassure them, as the news of children falling sick in other centres had appeared, and parents were already worried," the headmistress of the school told Frontline. Before they knew it, hundreds of parents had arrived at the school and were taking their children to hospital. Only three children were actually hospitalised for further observation. Several teachers pointed out to this correspondent that if the food was contaminated, all the children who ate it should have fallen sick. Bisi bele bath (rice cooked with dal and vegetables), they said, was cooked in a single vessel for 567 students that day. There was no complaint from any student of Standards I and II. Only a small group of children from Standards III, IV and V complained of feeling unwell. A sample of the food, which was subsequently sent for laboratory testing, was found to be uncontaminated.

The rapidity with which episodes of "food poisoning" were reported across the State, with alarmist and unconfirmed accounts of hundreds of children suffering the effects of food contamination, does lend credence to the view that some of these reports could have been instigated in order to discredit the scheme. Most of these accounts were later proven to be exaggerated or false. For example, a report of a child dying in Kadur, Chickmagalur district, because he ate a contaminated lunch provided in school turned out to be false. The school records showed that the child had not attended classes from the date of commencement of the mid-day meal scheme.

"We have verified each and every case of complaint and found that most of them are simply baseless, fuelled by mischievous rumours which led to panic," B.K. Chandrashekhar, Minister for Primary and Secondary Education, told Frontline. The extent of illness that was reported was exaggerated, he said. "In Navalgund, for example, there were no cases of vomiting and diarrhoea as was alleged. Some children felt queasy, and teachers did the responsible thing by taking them to the doctor. How did hundreds of townsfolk appear in a matter of minutes at the school and the hospitals, creating panic amongst parents, unless there was some pre-planning involved? Did you know that a rumour had spread that 20 children died and their bodies were stacked on each other?" he asked.

The positive outcome of the food contamination scare has been that school administrations are paying special attention to the preparation of food in the school premises. In the seven schools that Frontline visited in Mandya district, the mid-day meal had in fact become the focus of the school, and far too much time and attention was devoted to it by the headmaster/headmistress and the teaching staff. "This is only because the programme has just started and we are still getting used to handling this new responsibility," H.V. Narasimiah, Headmaster, Government Higher Primary School, Thoreshattahalli, told Frontline. In all the seven schools, food was being prepared under clean and hygienic conditions with water from clean sources.

Nevertheless, the State government's rush to launch the scheme on July 1, despite the lack of adequate preparation, has created several inconveniences for school administrations and students. For example, in Mandya district, none of the schools had been provided cooking vessels until as late as July 8. Food was being cooked in vessels borrowed from anganwadis or helpful village residents. Secondly, the scheme was launched before kitchens were built in the schools. In each school one classroom has therefore been set aside for cooking alone, while rations are often stored in rooms that double as classrooms. In already small and crowded schools, students are now further inconvenienced. With one classroom now turned into a kitchen, classes are held on the verandas, or two classes are accommodated in one classroom. This situation is unlikely to change in the near future as the State government has sanctioned the construction of only 17,000 kitchens, which will be ready by 2004, whereas there are already 30,389 makeshift kitchen centres in the schools.

But children themselves are most forgiving of any inconvenience caused if it means eating a hot lunch with their friends. For many of them, the bisi oota is the only nutritious meal they eat in the day. "The school bisi oota is as good as what my mother cooks," said a beaming Roopa, a pupil of Standard 4 at the primary school in Thoreshattahalli. "My children say they like the food," Bhagyamma, a Dalit housewife from the same village, told Frontline. "In fact, they actually like going to school now." The majority of the children who attend government schools come from poor homes where both parents often have to go to work.

"Most of the children here are from poor backgrounds, and the scheme has helped such families," said P. Purushottam, Vice-President of the School Development and Maintenance Committee (SDMC) of the Higher Primary

School at Boothanahosur in Mandya district. "However, the government has sanctioned 20 paise only for vegetables and spices per child per day, and this is not enough."

The children of the school were tucking into a meal of rice with a saru (gravy) of dal and drumstick leaves. The headmaster, M.R. Krishnamurthy, told Frontline that attendance had gone up since July because of the bisi oota. "There was a slight drop in attendance on the day after the food contamination episode was reported in Mandya because parents were worried, but it has gone up again," he said.

Perhaps the major emerging obstacle to the success and spread of the mid-day meal programme comes from the upper-caste opposition to it. One head cook and two assistant cooks have been appointed to each of the 30,000-plus kitchen centres in 20 districts. In keeping with the State's job reservation policy, one of the posts has been filled by an appointee from the Schedule Castes/Schedule Tribes. This single administrative measure has exposed the ugly face of caste and its continuing grip on the consciousness and actions of people even in a relatively advanced and prosperous district like Mandya. Parents from the dominant Vokkaliga caste would simply not allow their children to eat food cooked by a Dalit woman. Caste opposition to the bisi oota scheme is also being stoked by those who wish to see the programme undermined for a larger political agenda.

Several villages in Mandya district have boycotted the programme, protesting against the appointment of Dalit cooks. "The whole of our village consists of upper-caste people. Our children will not eat food made by a Dalit. If the government insists on retaining the cook, then we will reject the entire bisi oota scheme. Our children can eat at home," G. Sadasivaiah, the president of the SDMC at the Government Higher Primary School in Gowdeyanadoddi village, told Frontline. The bisi oota scheme in this village, which ran for just four days, has been stopped. Once the cooks were appointed, upper-caste parents refused to allow their children to eat the school meal.

"In my school, only Dalit children eat the lunch provided in school," said Chaluvvaraju, almost apologetically, to Frontline. As the Headmaster of the Government Higher Primary School in Uramarakasalagere village, Mandya district, Chaluvvaraju is helpless about changing upper-caste mindsets. "We have 104 students who are eligible for the lunch. On the

first day, all the children came. Once a Dalit head cook was appointed, the Vokkaligas refused to let their children eat here. Even the non-Dalit assistant cook refused to work. Now only the 18 Dalit children eat here," he said. As a compromise solution, Chalugaraju even promised that the head cook would only supervise the cooking, but the upper-caste-dominated SDMC was adamant.

"Today the government says that you must eat food cooked by a Dalit. Tomorrow they will ask what is wrong with a Dalit marrying an upper-caste person. We must curb this at the initial stage," K. Devarajan, an SDMC member, said, justifying the boycott. "We have preserved our caste traditions for hundreds of years. Why should we break it now?" he asked.

In some schools, resourceful school administrations have successfully negotiated anti-Dalit caste sentiments without actually confronting them. Mahesh, the Headmaster of the Government Higher Primary School in Emmiggere, has asked Sowbhagya, the assistant cook in his school who is a Dalit, not to participate in the actual cooking. She cleans and washes the rice, washes the empty vessels, and does other odd jobs, but does not touch the food vessels. "If she had been involved in the cooking, there would have been problems," he said. "Our teachers have assured the village that there will be no caste contamination," he added.

This is precisely how the Headmaster of the school in Thoreshattahalli is also dealing with the problem. "We have told the upper-caste people in the village that the head cook will only supervise the cooking," he said. K.C. Gowramma, the head cook, is more than willing to go along. "I'll do anything they ask me," she told Frontline. "My own children study in this school."

"The bisi oota scheme can also be used as a way of confronting and eliminating caste discrimination," said T.H. Giridhar, a member of the SDMC in Thorashettahalli. "To the extent that caste and the practice of untouchability have been exposed by the new scheme, they have also been weakened," he added. A public campaign of education against caste discrimination, if made part of the mid-day meal programme, may offer the only assurance of making the programme fully effective.

Reforming the Mid-Day Meal Programme

Madhu Dogra and Bharat Dogra

The mid-day meal scheme is a very important means of improving nutrition of children and, at the same time, making schools more attractive for children. However, some problems have reduced the attractiveness and acceptability of this scheme. Some reports suggest that cooking of mid-day meals creates disturbance in teaching work to some extent. In addition, several instances have been reported of poor quality food being distributed, and of children falling ill after eating contaminated food. To avoid these problems the following improved version of the scheme is suggested.

1. The mid-day meal could make use of dry foods that can be easily preserved without any loss of quality and need for chemical preservatives for about two or three days at least. One example is whole-wheat flour biscuits (as distinct from *maida* biscuits generally sold in market by big companies which have a lower nutrition value). The technology for making whole-wheat flour biscuits is readily available and several small-scale bakeries prepare them in our towns and cities. Although here we take up the example of whole-wheat flour biscuits, the possibility of many other local foods certainly exist. All that we would like to emphasise is that the food should be (a) dry, (b) preservable for two or three days without adding chemical preservatives, (c) high in nutrition, and (d) not too expensive.
2. This meal should be given to students twice a day, the first one at the start of the school day. This will help those students who have not eaten a breakfast. The second meal should be given during the normal lunch-break in school.
3. The work of preparing whole flour biscuits (or other food items) should be given to self-help groups or cooperatives of women from weaker sections. These women should include a good

percentage of Dalit women at the *panchayat* level. Assuming that about 10,000 biscuits are required in one *panchayat* for the mid-day meal scheme per school day, considerable employment can be provided to the women from weaker sections on this basis. Training schemes are already available to train women to prepare nutritious food items in a hygienic way. The government should provide two rooms to this self-help group for cooking-baking work as well as for packaging and storage purposes. The self-help group will get an assured market but it will have to satisfy clearly laid down requirements of hygiene and quality control. As village women will be cooking/baking for their own children, there will be guarantee for maintaining the quality of the food.

4. Whenever possible, grain and other raw materials should be purchased from local farmers and provided to the self-help group. The first preference should be given to organically grown grain, wherever this is available.
5. Several schools have an open space inside or near the school. While some of this space has to be kept as a playground, extra space should be used to grow fruits and some vegetables, which can be eaten raw (carrot, radish, tomato, cucumber, etc.). Purely organic methods should be used to grow these fruits and vegetables and absolutely no chemicals should be used to avoid all hazards for children. Each class can be given a small plot of land to cultivate. This will provide them with nature's own laboratory to study many aspects of plants and crops. Children will take a lot of delight in watching the gradual growth of the plants sown by them. They will learn to share the produce of land among themselves on an equitable basis. This raw food will prove a rich source of vitamins and minerals for them. The produce of these school gardens should be meant entirely for children. This can be added to their normal mid-day meal.

These reforms will go a long way in improving the mid-day meal programme.

Towards Effective School Health: The FRESH Initiative in Gujarat

(Note received from Dr. Tara Gopaldas)

Q.1. WHAT DOES FRESH STAND FOR?

Ans. (i) FRESH stands for Focusing Resources on Effective School Health.

(ii) FRESH can be divided into 3 parts: (a) Promotive or Health Education in the Classroom; (b) Preventive or delivering both a Mid-Day-Meal (MDM) and a health package of “**Deworming + iron + vitamin A**” in the classroom; and (c) Curative where a pediatrician or doctor can render services at the School or refer the schooler to the nearest Primary Health Centre/ hospital for further care.

Q.2. WHY IS THE SCHOOLER SO IMPORTANT FOR FRESH ?

Ans. (i) Approximately one fifth or 200 million Indians are of primary school age (6-14 years). Most of these schoolers come from poor and under-privileged homes and go to **free-schools**. The Partnership for Child Development analysed the anthropometric data of 5 countries namely, Ghana, Tanzania, Indonesia, Vietnam and India. India's schoolers in Gujarat, had the dubious distinction of having the **worst** height and weight profiles. They were stunted or short; and were skinny or underweight, inspite of being recipients of the mid-day-meal. This indicated the depth and width of deprivation at the house-hold level. The Baseline Survey was done by Tara Consultancy Services (TCS), Baroda in the **better-than-average districts of Baroda, Rajkot and Ahmedabad**. In short, the average Indian schooler is undernourished and underweight, suffers from iron deficiency anemia, and is vitamin A, riboflavin, vitamin C and iodine deficient. She/ he very often suffers from intestinal worms, upper respiratory infections, malaria, diarrhoea, skin infections like scabies and a host of other ailments that **negate** her/ him being an “**Actively Learning Child**”. A schooler has to have a minimal level of nutrition and health in order to imbibe what is taught to her/ him in school.

(ii) In terms of management, economics, logistics and cost-effectiveness it makes good sense for the **school system** to take-over the responsibility of delivering the desperately needed Mid-Day-Meal; 'deworming + iron + vitamin A' with simple service-related-Nutrition and Health Education (NHE). The NHE should be for the community, the panchayat, the teacher and the schooler.

(iii) The Government of India (GOI) has made it a Basic and Fundamental Right that every child in our country should have atleast a primary level-education (Class I to V). The GOI should also make it mandatory that the primary-schooler receives, at the very least, what has been stated at (ii).

Q.3. HOW IS FRESH DOING IN GUJARAT?

Ans. Gujarat has had a strong Mid-Day-Meal Programme (MDMP) since the seventies. The MDMP is administered by a Commissionerate with the Chief Minister as its Chair-person. **Inspite of the Mid-Day-Meal**, we found that the nutritional, health and intestinal parasitic status of the schoolers was poor. The greatest dietary gaps were with respect to Vitamin A and iron. Intestinal Helminths were seen to seriously interfere with growth, and utilization of iron and vitamin A. Iron deficiency was negatively correlated with Physical Work Capacity, and certain areas of cognition; these areas improved significantly on supplementation. Vitamin A deficiency was associated with significantly more episodes of Upper Respiratory Infections; significant improvement was noticed on supplementation with 200,000 IU of vitamin-A, 2 times a year. A clear **beneficial synergism in delivering a package of an anthelmentic (400mg of albendazole or mebendazole 2 times a year) + iron (60mg elemental iron 2 times a week) + iodized salt (in the cooked lunch for about 200 school days) per year at a mere Rs.20 was clearly established.** The GOG was able to deliver the TCS mantra at an even cheaper rate of **Rs.11/ schooler/ annum.** The meal x 200 feeding days cost the MDMP **Rs.300/ schooler/ annum.** NHE was provided to the Collectors of 19 districts of Gujarat through a TCS booklet entitled "Educability Before Education". CHETNA, Ahmedabad also provided continuous NHE support at the grass roots level. Hence, both the **Promotive + Preventive** aspects relating to school health were covered.

This successful programme is in its 8th continuing year, covering nearly 3 million schoolers in the entire state of Gujarat.

The Future of Mid-day Meals

Jean Drèze and Aparajita Goyal*
(with Neha, Bhanupriya Rao, and Veda Zacharia)

A recent survey suggests that school meals have made a promising start around the country. Yet, quality issues need urgent attention if mid-day meal programmes are to realise their full potential. Improved mid-day meal programmes could have a major impact on school attendance, child nutrition, and social equity.

Introduction

In a landmark order dated 28 November 2001, the Supreme Court of India directed all state governments to introduce cooked mid-day meals in primary schools within six months. Most state governments missed the deadline, and even today, some states (notably Bihar and Uttar Pradesh) are yet to comply. Nevertheless, the coverage of mid-day meal programmes has steadily expanded, and cooked lunches are rapidly becoming part of the daily school routine across the country (see Map).

As millions of children flock back to school after the summer vacation, it is worth examining what mid-day meals have achieved and how they can be improved. Tamil Nadu's experience suggests that well-devised school meals have much to contribute to the advancement of elementary education, child nutrition, and social equity. However, these achievements depend a great deal on the quality aspects of mid-day meals. Ramshackle mid-day meal programmes can do more harm than good.

To illustrate, consider the primary school in Bamhu (Bilaspur district, Chhattisgarh). The mid-day meal there is prepared in a soot-covered classroom using a makeshift stove, next to the swarming pupils. The cook struggles with inadequate utensils and takes help from young children for cutting the vegetables and cleaning the rice. According to the teacher, no

* Originally published in *Frontline*, 1 August 2003.

teaching takes place after lunch as the classroom turns filthy. He wishes mid-day meals would be discontinued.

Bamhu is an extreme example, and it is important to arrive at a balanced assessment of the state of mid-day meals in India today. This was the main purpose of a recent survey initiated by the Centre for Equity Studies, New Delhi. This article presents a summary of the main findings.

The mid-day meal routine

The survey took place between January and April 2003 and covered three states: Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan and Karnataka. Within each state, three districts were selected, keeping in view the need for balance between different agro-climatic and socio-economic zones (Chart 1). In each of these nine districts, nine villages were selected through stratified random sampling. The field survey involved detailed interviews with teachers, parents, cooks and others in these 81 sample villages, with a focus on qualitative as well as quantitative data.

The good news is that mid-day meals are in place in each the three sample states. In 76 of the 81 sample schools, the investigators found that mid-day meals were being served regularly. In the five problem schools, temporary bottlenecks of one sort or another had arisen (Chart 2). For instance, in one school of Karnataka, rice delivery was irregular, allegedly due to tensions between local teachers and the Civil Supplies department. In another school, located in Chhattisgarh, the sarpanch was accused of failing to cooperate with the smooth implementation of the mid-day meal scheme.

Leaving aside these sporadic incidents, mid-day meals seem to follow a well-rehearsed routine in most schools. All the sample schools have a cook, who prepares the mid-day meal after obtaining the grain and other ingredients from the teacher or sarpanch. Infrastructural facilities (cooking shed, water supply, utensils, and so on) vary a great deal between different states and districts, and leave much to be desired in many cases. Yet, the mid-day meal usually materialises at mid-day, and children seem to enjoy the lunch break.

Chart 1: The survey at a glance

	<i>Chhattisgarh^a</i>	<i>Rajasthan</i>	<i>Karnataka^b</i>
Date of survey:	April 2003	February 2003	Feb-March 2003
Sample districts:	Bilaspur, Dhamtari, Raigarh	Banswara, Churu, Tonk	Bellary, Gulbarga, Raichur
No. of sample schools:	27	27	27
No. of sample households:	95	106	45

^a In Chhattisgarh, the survey was confined to non-tribal areas, as our interest was in “new” mid-day meal programmes (tribal areas in Chhattisgarh have had mid-day meals for several years).

^b In Karnataka, the mid-day meal programme was confined to 7 districts at the time of the survey. The sample districts were selected from that list.

In Rajasthan, the menu is the same day after day: *ghoogri*, a gruel made of boiled wheat mixed with *gur*, with oil and peanuts added in some cases. In Chhattisgarh, lunch usually consists of rice with *dal* or vegetables, with some variation over the week. Karnataka provides the most varied and nutritious menu: aside from rice with *sambhar*, school children there often enjoy other items such as vegetables, *pongal*, lemon rice and even sweets like *kshira* and *sajjitha*. Some poor households in Karnataka described the mid-day meal as “festival food”, at least compared to what they eat at home. Second helpings are usually allowed and the quantity of food served seems to be adequate for young children.

Chart 2: Reasons why mid-day meals are irregular in some schools

Chhattisgarh (2 schools): Sarpanch does not cooperate.

Rajasthan (1 school): No money for firewood.

Karnataka (2 schools): Rice delivery is not in time.

Note: In all other schools (76 out of 81 sample schools), mid-day meals are being served regularly.

School enrolment goes up

Earlier research on primary education in rural India suggests that mid-day meals enhance school participation, especially among girls. One recent study estimates that the provision of a mid-day meal in the local school is associated with a 50% reduction in the proportion of girls who are out of

school.¹ Similar effects were observed in the present survey: school enrolment shot up after mid-day meals were introduced (Chart 3).

Chart 3: Surge in school enrolment

Estimated increase in Class-1 enrolment between 2001-2 and 2002-3 (%) in sample villages	
Chhattisgarh	11
Rajasthan	18
Karnataka	14
Three states combined	15

In Rajasthan, female enrolment in Class 1 rose by 29 per cent in the sample villages after mid-day meals were introduced. Official enrolment data suggest a jump of 18 per cent in Rajasthan as a whole.

This observation is based on comparing school enrolment in July 2002 with the corresponding figures one year earlier, before mid-day meals were introduced. Taking the 81 sample schools together, Class-1 enrolment rose by 15% between July 2002 and July 2003. This surge in enrolment is driven mainly by impressive jumps in female enrolment in Chhattisgarh (17%) and Rajasthan (29%). Provisional enrolment data for Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan as a whole, kindly supplied by the Education Department, also suggest major jumps in female enrolment in 2002-3: 19% and 18%, respectively. There is a striking break here from the trend

¹ Jean Drèze and Geeta Kingdon (2001), "School Participation in Rural India", Review of Development Economics, 5. See also Reetika Khera (2002), "Mid-day meals in Rajasthan", *The Hindu*, 13 November.

increase in school enrolment (about 2% per year in the nineties), and the bulk of this break is likely to reflect the impact of mid-day meals.

There is also much informal evidence that mid-day meals have enhanced daily school attendance (and not just annual enrolment). School records are of little help here, because teachers have a tendency to mark most pupils as "present" irrespective of the actual attendance. But qualitative data firmly point in the direction of a significant improvement in daily attendance. Many parents, for instance, reported that mid-day meals had made it much easier for them to send their children to school in the morning. Children need less coaxing and cajoling, as they now look forward to going to school. Most teachers also felt that mid-day meals had raised daily attendance, especially among young children.

"Now I don't have to take my son to school every day, as he goes there on his own initiative. He enjoys eating with other children at school."

(Ganga Bai, village Bade Guntale, district Raigarh, Chhattisgarh.)

Some teachers also pointed out that mid-day meals make it easier to retain pupils after the lunch break. Earlier, children used to go home for lunch and many did not return. Now, they stay on the school premises, and classes resume smoothly after the mid-day meal. The fact that mid-day meals enhance school attendance in the afternoon contrasts with the common argument that mid-day meals "disrupt" classroom activity and interfere with the teaching process.

End of classroom hunger

"The children of agricultural labourers used to lose interest and fall asleep around mid-day, because they were hungry. This is not a problem anymore."

(A headmaster in village Manihalli, district Bellary, Karnataka.)

Assessing the impact of mid-day meals on child nutrition was beyond the scope of the present survey. Given the rudimentary nature of the menu, it

would be naïve to expect mid-day meals to have a dramatic nutritional impact on their own. However, two nutrition-related achievements do emerge from the survey.

First, mid-day meals facilitate the abolition of classroom hunger. Many Indian children reach school on an empty stomach in the morning, either because they are not hungry at that time or because their parents are too busy to arrange an early morning breakfast. In the absence of a mid-day meal, pupils often become hungry after a few hours and find it hard to concentrate. This problem is now largely resolved.

Second, in the more deprived areas, where some children do not get two square meals a day, the mid-day meal is a protection against hunger in general. This year, for instance, mid-day meals have helped to avert an intensification of child undernutrition in many drought-affected areas. Similarly, poor households such as those headed by widows or landless labourers value the assurance of a free lunch every day for their children. The contribution of mid-day meals to food security and child nutrition seems to be particularly crucial in tribal areas, where hunger is endemic. It is no wonder that, in our survey, the highest level of parental support for mid-day meals was found among tribal communities.

Learning to share

"All children sit and eat together. This way they grow up as better individuals. This promotes the feeling of togetherness."

(A Dalit father in Tonk district, Rajasthan.)

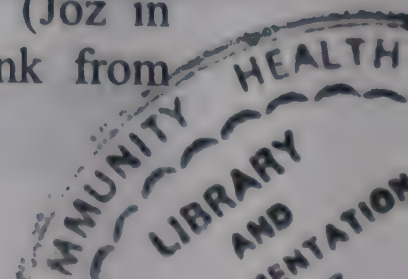
Aside from boosting school attendance and child nutrition, mid-day meals have an important socialisation value. As children learn to sit together and share a common meal, one can expect some erosion of caste prejudices and class inequality.

Of course, it is also possible for mid-day meals to be a tool of reinforcement rather than erosion of prevailing social inequalities. For instance, during the pilot survey, we came across one village (Joz in Rajasamand district) where Dalit children were asked to drink from

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separate pitchers. This is an abominable instance of caste discrimination in the classroom, which defeats the socialisation role of mid-day meals.

How common is caste discrimination in the context of mid-day meals? The survey evidence suggests that open discrimination is rare. For instance, we did not find any cases of separate sitting arrangements, or of preferential treatment being given to upper-caste children. Pupils of all social backgrounds seem to be quite happy to sit together and share the same food. Parents, too, claim to welcome the arrangement in most cases. Teachers confirmed that parents rarely objected to their children sharing a meal with children of other castes. And among disadvantaged castes, very few parents felt that their children had ever been victim of caste discrimination in the context of the mid-day meal (**Chart 4**).

Chart 4: Perceptions of caste discrimination

	Yes	No
Headteachers' responses		
"Have any upper-caste parents ever objected to their children sharing a meal with children of other castes?"	3	97
"Have upper-caste children ever expressed unhappiness about sharing a meal with children of other castes?"	1	99
Parents' responses		
"Do you have any objection to children of different castes sharing a common meal at school?"	4	96
"Do you feel that your children have ever experienced any discrimination at school, at the time of the mid-day meal, because of their caste?"	1	99

These responses, however, do not rule out subtle forms of caste prejudice and social discrimination. While open objections to the mid-day meal on

caste grounds were rare, upper-caste parents were often sceptical of the scheme, and even actively opposed it in a few cases. Some upper-caste parents send their children to school with packed food, or ask them to come home for lunch. Whether this is a manifestation of caste prejudice (as opposed to class privilege) is not always clear, but the caste factor is likely to play a part in many cases.

Further, there does seem to be much upper-caste resistance to the appointment of Dalit cooks. In Karnataka, half of the cooks in the sample were Dalits, and there seems to be wide social acceptance of this arrangement. In Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan, however, cases of Dalit cooks were largely confined to schools with no upper-caste children. We also noted instances of active parental resistance to the appointment of Dalit cooks. For instance, we were told that in village Kolu Pabuji of Jodhpur district, a Rajput parent had thrown sand in the mid-day meal because it had been cooked by a Meghwal woman.

These findings do not detract from the general socialisation value of mid-day meals. In a sense, they even enhance it: if upper-caste parents initially resist mid-day meals, there is much value in overcoming that reluctance. There are strong indications that the caste barriers, such as they are, tend to weaken quite rapidly over time.

Gender aspects

Aside from helping to defeat caste prejudices, mid-day meals also contribute to gender equality. For one thing, mid-day meals reduce the gender gap in education, since they boost female school attendance more than male attendance. This is in line with earlier research, suggesting that female education is particularly sensitive to the cost of schooling. As the PROBE report notes: "Parents are not generally opposed to female education, but they are reluctant to pay for it. School meals could make a big difference here, by reducing the private costs of schooling."²

² The PROBE Team (1999), Public Report on Basic Education (Oxford: Oxford University Press), p. 97.

Another way in which mid-day meals contribute to gender equality is by creating employment opportunities for poor women. In the sample schools, a large majority (68 per cent) of the cooks are women, and most of them come from underprivileged backgrounds. This is not surprising, since the work is fairly demanding and salaries are low. In addition, the scheme guidelines often state that priority should be given to disadvantaged persons when cooks are appointed. In Karnataka, for instance, the guidelines clearly specify that all cooks should be women and that preference should be given to widows. These guidelines are reflected in the survey data: all cooks in Karnataka are women, and about one fourth are widows.

"My husband died and my four children are totally dependent on me. I am very poor, so now I have started cooking for the children in school and my own two girls also go to class 2 and 3."

(Renakamma, village Holalu, district Bellary, Karnataka.)

There is another important way in which mid-day meals contribute to the liberation of working women: when children get a hot meal at school, mothers are free from the burden of having to feed them at home in the middle of the day. This feature is especially relevant for widowed mothers, who often work outside the house without the benefit of any domestic support.

"Since our child has started getting food at school, we don't need to worry about him going hungry, and I don't need to come back after half a day's work to prepare his lunch"

(Sudan Mati, a 35-year old tribal woman from village Bankighat, district Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh.)

Two counter-arguments

Mid-day meals are not without their critics and detractors. Some of the criticisms are easy to dismiss, such as contrived arguments from high-caste parents whose real concern is that the mid-day meal is a threat to the prevailing social hierarchy. However, there are also serious criticisms to consider.

A common charge is that mid-day meals are a health hazard, because they are not prepared in hygienic conditions. This argument should not be

lightly dismissed, but the survey evidence points to a more nuanced assessment of the problem. Pupils do feel unwell from time to time after consuming the mid-day meal: about 10 per cent of the parents said that this had happened to their children at least once during the preceding twelve months. The problem is especially common in Rajasthan, where *ghoogri* is served day after day. *Ghoogri* needs to be boiled for several hours, and is often hard to digest when it is under-cooked.

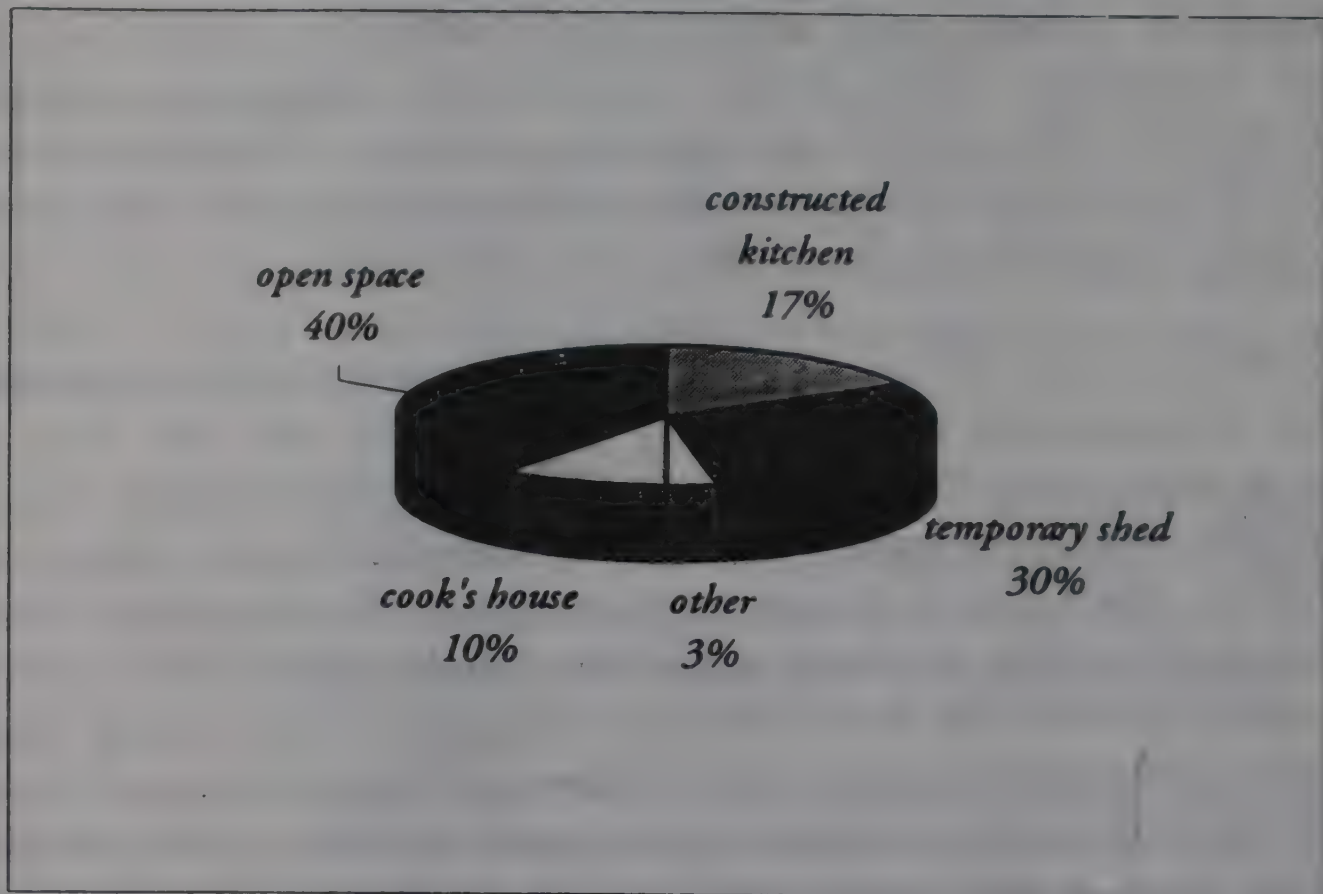
On the positive side, 90 per cent of the children never had any problem, and the indispositions experienced by the other 10 per cent were not serious in most cases. The incidents usually occurred in the early days of the mid-day meal programme, when quality safeguards were lacking, and the situation appears to have improved over time. The lingering cases of occasional indigestion at school carry little weight against the enormous health gains (present and future) that may be expected from higher school attendance and reduced hunger in the classroom. The real message here is not that mid-day meals should be discontinued, but that greater attention should be given to the quality aspects of the programme. For Rajasthan, there is also a more specific message: diversifying the menu would be helpful.

Another common argument against mid-day meals is that they disrupt classroom processes. Some media reports even suggest that teachers have been asked to spend their precious time cooking instead of teaching. In fact, cooks have been appointed in all the sample schools and we did not encounter any case where the teachers doubled as chefs. But many of the teachers we interviewed did spend a fair amount of time in organising and supervising the mid-day meal. And mid-day meals can certainly disrupt classroom processes when the infrastructure is inadequate. For instance, in schools with no cooking shed (**Chart 5**), the mid-day meal is often cooked very close to the space where children are meant to be studying. Not surprisingly, teachers in these schools often complain that the sight and smell of hot food has distracting effects on the pupils.

"Of the two rooms in the school, one is used for cooking. All children then have to sit in the same room. This disrupts the teaching process in the school."

(Teacher, village Ramatnala, district Raichur, Karnataka.)

Chart 5: Cooking space in the sample schools



In one important respect, however, mid-day meals have positive rather than negative effects on classroom processes: they make it easier to reconvene the classes after the lunch break. When children are sent home for lunch, many of them do not come back, especially if the distance is large. Today, according to a large majority (78%) of the teachers interviewed, afternoon attendance is more or less the same as morning attendance.

In short, the fact that mid-day meals are potentially disruptive in some respects is not an argument for discontinuing them. Rather, it is another pointer to the need for qualitative improvement. If adequate facilities are available, classroom activity can be readily insulated from the cooking process.

Regional contrasts

There are sharp contrasts in the quality of mid-day meals across the country. At one end of the spectrum, Tamil Nadu has served nourishing school meals with clock-like regularity for more than twenty years. At the other end, mid-day meals are still nowhere to be seen in states like Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, despite Supreme Court orders.

These contrasts are not fully reflected in our survey, confined as it is to three sample states. Nevertheless, important regional variations emerge. To start with, the quality of school-meal programmes is significantly better in Karnataka than in Chhattisgarh or Rajasthan. In fact, Karnataka's distinction is not confined to mid-day meals, and applies to the schooling system generally. For instance, a majority of schools in Karnataka have more than two teachers as well as more than two classrooms, a rare occurrence in Chhattisgarh or Rajasthan (Chart 6). The classroom environment also tends to be more stimulating in Karnataka. In line with this positive track record, Karnataka has made comparatively good progress in building a sound infrastructure for mid-day meals: most cooks enjoy the assistance of a "helper", and a substantial proportion of schools (31 per cent) already have a *pacca* kitchen. In contrast, the mid-day meal infrastructure in Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan is still highly inadequate: most cooks have to manage on their own in the most challenging circumstances, without elementary facilities such as a helper, kitchen or proper utensils. Many other findings suggest that the mid-day meal programme is both more efficient and more equitable in Karnataka than in the other two sample states.

Chart 6: Inter-state Contrasts
(% of sample schools with given features)

	Chhattisgarh	Rajasthan	Karnataka
General school infrastructure			
More than two classrooms	41	48	73
More than two classrooms and teachers	18	30	61
Mid-day meal arrangements			
Cook has been appointed	100	100	100
Mid-day meals are served regularly	93	96	93
Menu varies from day to day	30	19	96
At least one "helper" appointed	21	0	85
<i>Pacca</i> kitchen is available	18	7	27
Cook is a Dalit	18	37 ^a	50
Headteacher's perceptions			
Grain quality is "fair" or "above average"	92	100	85
Grain delivery is regular and timely	93	100	50
MDM has boosted pupil enrolment	70	83	75
MDM has enhanced pupil interest in studies	66	70	72
Some parents have opposed the MDM	19	8	4
Some parents oppose all-caste school meals	0	7	0

^a Mainly in tribal hamlets of Banswara district.

Having said this, it is interesting that Rajasthan fares best in terms of food logistics and monitoring. For instance, all schools in Rajasthan reported timely delivery of grain, and teachers invariably described the quality of grain as "fair" or (more frequently) "above average". There is a useful lesson here about what can be achieved with adequate political will, even in a state like Rajasthan that is widely (and perhaps unfairly) perceived to belong to the infamous BIMARU set. In Rajasthan, the state government took an early decision to throw its weight behind the Supreme Court order of November 2001. In fact, it was the first state to implement the order. A powerful monitoring committee supervised the programme from the beginning, and the progress of mid-day meals was also closely watched by the "right to food campaign". The timely delivery of good-quality grain, even in remote schools, seems to be a reflection of this strong commitment to mid-day meals.

The main problem in Rajasthan is that, in spite of the state government's declared commitment to mid-day meals, money is too short. The Government of Rajasthan spends only 50 paise per child per day on recurrent costs, compared with one rupee per child per day in Karnataka. As a result, basic facilities are sorely lacking. Lack of money is also the main reason why most schools in Rajasthan continue to serve ghogri day after day, instead of varying the menu. An important opportunity has been missed to enhance children's nutrition by providing a more substantial diet.

Finally, in Chhattisgarh the provision of mid-day meals seems to have been somewhat half-hearted, both financially and politically. The picture emerging from the field survey is one of deficient arrangements and scant monitoring. The state government has not even issued clear guidelines for the management of the programme at the village level. Casual implementation is likely to be one major reason why mid-day meals in Chhattisgarh have failed to catch the imagination of schoolteachers. Nearly half of them felt that mid-day meals "disrupt classroom processes". And close to one third of the sample teachers in Chhattisgarh were opposed to the continuation of the scheme, compared with only 10 per cent or so in both Karnataka and Rajasthan.

Except for this significant kernel of opposition, mid-day meals are quite popular in each of the three sample states. A large majority of parents and teachers have positive perceptions of the impact of mid-day meals (Chart 7).

Chart 7: Perceptions of teachers and parents

1. *Proportion (%) of headteachers who report that:^a*

MDM has boosted pupil enrolment	76
MDM has enhanced pupil interest in studies	69
MDM disrupts classroom processes	34
MDM has met with some opposition in the village	10

2. *Proportion (%) of parents who feel that:^a*

	All parents	SC/ST only
Quality of food is satisfactory	86	88
MDM makes it easier to persuade children go to school	76	88
Children look forward to the MDM	66	75
MDMs should continue	91	96

MDM = mid-day meal

^a As a ratio of valid responses. The response rates were very high (more than 90% in each case), and care was taken to avoid "leading questions".

Further, there is overwhelming public support for the continuation of the scheme (Chart 8). Among parents, those who advocate discontinuation belong mainly to privileged castes or classes. The tremendous popularity of mid-day meals among disadvantaged sections of the population is one of the strongest arguments for further state involvement in this field.

Chart 8: Mid-day meals are popular

Proportion of respondents who favour the continuation of mid-day meals (%):

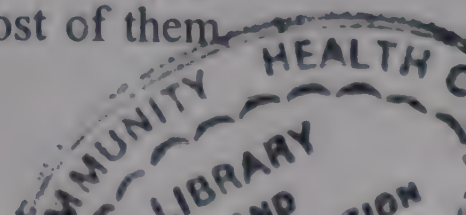
	Chhattisgarh	Rajasthan	Karnataka	All
Parents	86	94	93	91
Teachers	70	89	92	84
Cooks	88	93	100	94

Epilogue in Tamil Nadu

The field survey in Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Rajasthan was supplemented with informal visits to nine primary schools in rural Tamil Nadu. Here again, three districts were covered (Kancheepuram, Nagapattinam and Dharmapuri). The basic patterns were much the same everywhere and they are likely to reflect the general situation in the state.

It was a joy to observe the mid-day meal in Tamil Nadu – a living example of what can be achieved when quality safeguards are in place. Each school had a cooking shed and a paid staff of three: a cook, a helper, and an “organiser” who looks after logistics and accounts. Most of them

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were women, and we were impressed with their competence and self-confidence. The organisers claimed that the mid-day meal had been served on time every day of the year since the inception of the scheme in 1982.

The menu also seemed more nourishing than in Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan or even Karnataka. There is rice and sambhar every day, but different vegetables are used over the week and there are regular supplements. On festival days, children get special food. The portions are adequate for young children, and everywhere we went, pupils clearly relished the whole affair. No-one recalled any case of food poisoning since mid-day meals started more than 20 years ago. Nor did we find any evidence of caste discrimination.

In Tamil Nadu, mid-day meals seem to enjoy all-round support from the village community. Even teachers, who tend to have various reservations in other states, strongly support the programme. With sound arrangements in place, the mid-day meal does not interfere with their teaching duties, and most of the teachers we met had a deep appreciation of the positive aspects of school lunches. As one of them put it, mid-day meals are conducive to "improved education".

Given the time-tested effectiveness of Tamil Nadu's mid-day meal programme, one is entitled to wonder why this experience has not been emulated more widely in other states. In this connection, it is worth noting that the unit costs of mid-day meals in Tamil Nadu are not particularly high: about one rupee per child per day, as in Karnataka (Chart 9). Raising unit costs to this level would cost a mere Rs 14 crores per year in Chhattisgarh, and Rs 77 crores per year in Rajasthan. There seems to be much scope for learning from Tamil Nadu's achievements at reasonable cost, as Karnataka has already done to some extent.

**Chart 9: What do mid-day meals cost?
(recurrent costs, Rs/child/day)**

Rajasthan	0.50
Chhattisgarh	0.75
Karnataka	1.00
Tamil Nadu	1.00^a

^a The “official” figure for Tamil Nadu is 49 paise per child per day, but this figure is an underestimate because some costs have been “shifted” to other schemes or departments. The figure presented here is a rough estimate based on our own survey.

Source: Department of Education, New Delhi.

Note: The imputed cost of grain (supplied free of cost by the central government) is not included in these estimates.

Which way now?

The experience so far clearly shows that mid-day meals have much to contribute to the well-being and future of Indian children. As things stand, the mid-day meal programmes have many flaws, but the way to go is forward and not backward. With adequate resources and quality safeguards, mid-day meals can play a major role in boosting school attendance, eliminating classroom hunger and fostering social equity.

Having said this, qualitative improvements are urgently required if mid-day meals are to achieve their full potential. The survey findings suggest a number of priorities for action.

First, financial allocations need to be raised. Shoe-string programmes like those of Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan miss a vital opportunity to promote important social goals at relatively low cost. With the programme in place, a moderate amount of additional expenditure could radically enhance the quality of the mid-day meals.

Second, the mid-day meal infrastructure calls for urgent improvement. All primary schools need a cooking shed, and most cooks need a helper. Many schools also require better utensils, storage facilities, water supply, and related facilities. Adequate infrastructure is particularly crucial to avoid the disruption of classroom processes, and also to ensure good hygiene.

Third, the monitoring system needs to be overhauled. Close supervision and regular inspections are essential to achieve higher quality standards. Better monitoring would also help to eradicate petty corruption, such the pilferage of food by various intermediaries.

Fourth, the socialisation value of mid-day meals can be enhanced in various ways. Instances of social discrimination at school have to be firmly dealt with. Clear guidelines for the selection of cooks need to be issued and enforced. And the lunchtime routine can be used to impart various good habits to children, such as washing one's hands before and after eating.

Fifth, the issue of Dalit cooks calls for specific attention. In areas with a conservative social outlook, such as rural Rajasthan, the appointment of Dalit cooks is potentially explosive. Yet this is also an opportunity to break traditional prejudices and foster radical social change.

Sixth, there is a case for more varied and nutritious lunch menus. This is particularly so in Rajasthan, where children are tired of the everlasting ghogri. But the need to enhance the nutritional content of mid-day meals applies to all states, even Tamil Nadu.

Seventh, taking a longer view, there is much potential for linking mid-day meals with related inputs such as micronutrient supplementation, health

services and nutrition education. This is already happening to some extent in Karnataka, where mid-day meals are supplemented with the distribution of iron and deworming tablets. Tamil Nadu has gone even further in that direction: children there enjoy regular health checkups, and free treatment of illnesses such as anaemia, worms or scabies.

Last but not least, the "laggard" states need to be persuaded to initiate mid-day meals. This applies especially to Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, where school attendance and nutrition levels are extremely low. The laggard states claim that their coffers are bare, but the experience elsewhere indicates that mustering the required financial resources is really a matter of political priorities. Indeed, it is hard to think of a better use of public funds at this time than the provision of nutritious mid-day meals in primary schools.

Mid-day meals are an important terrain of future engagement not just for the state, but also for social movements and indeed the public at large. The challenge is particularly relevant to anyone concerned with social equity.

Appendix

Survey Questionnaire for Mid-Day Meal Monitoring

[This questionnaire (translated in Hindi) has been used by Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti (BGVS) and other organizations in Chhattisgarh to monitor mid-day meals. The intention is to fill the questionnaire once a month in each school in the relevant area. It can be easily adapted to local circumstances elsewhere.]

Investigators: Please visit the local primary school without prior announcement, and enquire about the mid-day meal from the teachers. If at all possible, please visit the school at the time of the mid-day meal and observe the process. You should also talk to the person who cooks the food (very important), and to a few parents. After that, please fill the form below. In cases where no information is available, please write "NA" in the relevant space.

If there are several primary schools in the village, please fill one form for each primary school. All schools of the following type should be included in the survey: (1) government primary schools; (2) "government assisted" primary schools; (3) EGS centres. There is no need to include private schools, or middle schools with primary sections.

Date: (day) / _____ / (month) / _____ / (year) / _____ /

1. District: / _____ / 2. Block: / _____ /

3. Panchayat: / _____ / 4. Village: / _____ /

5. Name of the school: / _____ /

6. Type of school [1 = government primary school; 2 = "government assisted" primary school; 3 = EGS centre; 4 = other]

/ _____ /

7. Number of pupils enrolled / ____ /

8. Does the school have the following facilities?

Drinking water on the premises Yes/No/NA

Separate cooking shed Yes/No/NA

9. How many cooks and helpers have been appointed to prepare the mid-day meal?

/ ____ /

10. How would you describe the quality of the rice/wheat that is being used to prepare the mid-day meal? [1 = good; 2 = fair; 3 = poor; 4 = unable to observe]

/ ____ /

11. During the last four weeks, how often has the meal been served in this school? [1 = every day (except holidays); 2 = most days; 3 = from time to time; 4 = never; 5 = unable to say]

/ ____ /

12. Is the same menu being served every day? Yes/No/NA

13. Does the grain usually reach the school on time? Yes/No/NA

14. Since the beginning of the school year, has the mid-day meal been inspected by any government official?

Yes/No/NA

15. During the last four weeks, has any child fallen ill after consuming the mid-day meal?

Yes/No/NA

16. Did you find any evidence of any sort of discrimination against Dalit or Adivasi children in the provision of the mid-day meal?

Yes/No/NA

17. If yes, please give details.

18. In the space below, please record any further observations you would like to make about the mid-day meal in this village, particularly any problems you have observed. The more details, the better.

